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One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, \$2.00
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Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an Advertisement is inserted in the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated. If not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing not exceeding more in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying to get us to lower our prices. The Foramen of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining. This is without respect to persons. We have no disposition to do work cheaply for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patron who is willing to let the printer live.

The HERALD has an extensive circulation, and a business man will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased. We are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, &c., &c. Could we collect as we go, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For all transient Advertisers, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

The continuation of our remarks on the philosophy of government is postponed until next week and will be found hereafter on the first side of our paper.

Any information tending to show that our Representative in Congress, Hon. JAS. W. STONE, is still in life, will be thankfully received by his constituents in these parts. We know that he left home for Washington about the beginning of last winter, since which time, so far as we can learn, nothing has been heard from him or of him by anybody in these diggings. We have received bushels of speeches and documents from other members of Congress, not one from him: Serious fears are entertained, that, like Sir John Franklin, he has entirely disappeared from the knowledge of mankind. Perhaps he disdains having anything to do with the proceedings of such a concern as the present Congress, which, it must be confessed, is for the most part a living libel on representative government; still we should be glad to hear from him occasionally at least, if it were merely for the satisfaction of knowing that he is still extant.

We had the pleasure of attending the May-day celebration by the young ladies of the Bardstown Female Academy. The weather was auspicious, and the cloudless sky, the balmy air, the rich golden sunshine glancing through the fresh green foliage of the trees, the gorgeous pillars of spring flowers, the elegant costume and appearance of the young ladies, especially the queen and her attendants, their sparkling, fanciful or humorous addresses, gracefully delivered, the inspiring music, and the brilliant display of female beauty and elegance in the audience, all conspired to render the occasion unusually delightful. A friend has furnished us with a full account of the celebration, which will be found in another column.

Dr. Charles Haynes, the swindler and bigamist, has been tried in the Circuit Court at Paducah for marrying a lady of that city while he had a wife living at Cincinnati, found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The people were so much incensed against him that the Court had to appoint a guard to protect him from popular vengeance. Another extraordinary feature of the trial was that many of the witnesses were summoned by telegraph.

There was a very heavy storm on Friday night along the Ohio. At Louisville several houses were damaged, and among them was the splendid block just above the Galt House, which lost a part of its roof. The roof and gable ends of a new house on Broadway were blown down, and in the lower part of the city a stable was entirely demolished and a house killed.

At Leavenworth, Ia., no less than forty houses were destroyed, being about two thirds of the town; one man was killed and several persons wounded.

It will be seen by referring to our new advertisements that Messrs. WILSON & Nourse have bought the stock of Groceries of Messrs. Queen & Unsell which, in addition to their former stock, will enable them to supply their customers with every thing in their line.

Messrs. Nourse & Hackley have opened their large and extensive stock of Dry Goods, Banners, Cloths, Cassimere, Vestings, &c., &c., and are now prepared to furnish all their friends, and the public generally, with all articles usually kept in such establishments.

Communication.

For the Bardstown Herald.
MAY-DAY CELEBRATION.

According to previous arrangements, the Young Ladies of the Bardstown Female Academy celebrated the First of May in their usually appropriate manner; a beautiful custom which they have observed for a number of years. The day was bright and cloudless, and the air mild and balmy. About 3 o'clock a large assemblage composed of the beauty and the fashion of Bardstown, had assembled to witness the ceremony.

Miss S—, of Virginia, was chosen and crowned with a garland of flowers "Queen of the May," a selection evincing a high order of taste, if one could judge from her queenly and dignified manner and the grace with which she presided whilst receiving the homage of her subjects. To be chosen queen from amid such an array of beauty of grace and genius—from amid "flowers of all hues and smiling in their beauty"—is no idle compliment and well did she deserve it, for

"Around her shone
The light of love, the purity of grace,
The mind, the music breathing from her face—"

Miss M—, Miss T—, Miss L—, and Miss D—were her maids of honor, and performed their parts with great ease and dignity. Miss M— and Miss L—addressed the Queen in speeches of decided merit and ability which thrilled and delighted all with their force of style and beauty of sentiment. Miss M—crowned the Queen, congratulated her on her exaltation, acknowledged her right to rule as one chosen for the lovely simplicity of her life and the beauty of her character, and promised her the loyalty and affections of her loving and devoted subjects—

"In her mein and in her face
And in her young step's fairy lightness
Nought could be so 'raptured gaze trace
But Beauty's glow and Pleasure's brightness."

Miss T— attracted the attention of all. She has "a form of light and life," and her manners and gestures are perfectly easy and natural.

Miss L—, who is a native of Mississippi, "so soft as her clime and sunny as her skies," presented the sceptre and delivered an address marked with beauty, elegance and brilliancy. She moved, "a bright particular star," radiant with loveliness and

"Garmented in light
From her own beauty—"

Her grace of motion and of look, her symmetry of form and feature, cast a spell of witchery over every heart. The presentation was graceful and dignified—her style chaste and elegant, and her voice rich and "soft as music's own."

"Her words had such a melting flow,
And spoke of truth so sweetly well,
They dropped like Heaven's sereneest snow,
And all was brightness where they fell."

Miss D— gave the history of a "Discontented Flower."—She seemed like the creation of some bright dream—beautiful—beautiful.

Miss L—, of Tennessee, had a very fine composition on the "Melodies of Nature;" and Miss F—, with "her dark eye flashing like a sunlit gem," also recited a most beautiful composition on "Where Goes Beauty Dwell."

Miss G—enriched the attention and rivetted the gaze of all,—She has a face of exceeding pleasantness and brightness, always lighted with smiles, and

"A queenly form
Stately, and yet so graceful in its trend
As some Gazelle in its own native wild."

She repeated Amelia's beautiful poem entitled "The Rainbow," and although I have read and heard it read often, yet never before did I so fully realize its exquisite beauty.—The light beaming from her joyous eye, the music gushing from her lips and the animation of her expression won the admiration of every beholder:—

"She was like
A dream of poetry—that may not be
Written or told—exceedingly beautiful."

Miss S—, Miss H—, Miss B—, and others deserve more than a passing notice, but space forbids it. The performance concluded with the repetition of an amusing piece styled "Old Bachelors," which was decidedly piquant and pointed as the blushes of several single gentlemen plainly indicated.

Everything passed off in fine style. The performance was admirable, being tastefully conceived and elegantly executed. Such occasions are "bright star-gleams on life's silent river," and are always full of delight and interest. I have seldom spent an hour more agreeably, and the memory of that will linger with me for long years to come.

SPECTATOR.

We have received a book from Messrs. Booth & Blauvelt, entitled "Wau-nan-gee; or the Massacre of Chicago, a thrilling Tale of the Indian Wars of 1812, by Major Richardson.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—It is the design of the Kentucky Colonization Society to send emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia, between the 1st and 10th of January next. Already a number of applications have been made.—All persons desirous of going in that expedition will give the information to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort, Ky. The papers published in the State, religious and secular, will favor the Colonization Society by calling the attention of their respective readers to this notice.

A. M. COWAN.
Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

Extract from the London correspondence of the North American.

It is expected that the next bold step of Louis Napoleon will be to proclaim the Empire. Prince Louis addressed the Judges of the Superior Courts on Sunday last, when they took the oaths of allegiance, and he intimated that he was the legitimate successor of Napoleon, and had a right to the throne of France by birth! This doctrine of Imperial legitimacy caused a profound sensation in Paris. The correspondent of the Times writes that, if there existed any doubt about the Imperialist tendencies and hopes of the personage who is still, by courtesy, entitled the President of the French Republic, Louis Napoleon's short address to the magistracy would remove it.—The growth of these tendencies has not come on the public unawares; nevertheless, no trifling sensation has been produced, from the off-hand sort of manner in which the great principle of universal suffrage seems to be treated by Louis Napoleon.

It is not alone on the elections of '48 and '51 that he founds his claims to sovereignty. He is no longer the elect of the 10th or the 20th of December, but the legitimate successor of Napoleon by right of birth! The effect of this declaration in France and throughout Europe remains to be seen. It is supposed that on the 5th of May—the anniversary of the death of the Emperor—the empire will be proclaimed.—Whilst the eagle is spreading his wings, and preparing for a new ascent, the secret societies are trying to bind together their broken links in Paris. The propaganda is once more attempted, and funds are raised for the purpose.

The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle writes that Louis Napoleon's speech to the judges created "quite a sensation" in political circles, because it is a further step towards the re-establishment of the Empire, and because it affords additional proof of the little faith to be placed in Louis Napoleon's word, even when expressed on the most solemn occasions, and in face of all France. It is added that, among the powers said to be most hostile to the Empire, is Russia, and she will support Louis Napoleon only in the temporary exercise of his power.

Austria has just lost one of her ablest statesmen. Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Prime Minister, died at Vienna on Monday last. He was a leading man on the European political platform. After the revolutions of '48, which shook so many thrones, the Prime Minister of Austria became chief of the counter-revolution, and re-established order by military despotism. The Metternich policy of the last thirty years was everywhere adopted and rigorously enforced. He found Austria in the dust, weak and without resources, and he raised her to her former dignity, rank, and power. During the three to four years Prince Schwarzenberg held office, he met several extraordinary successes, although the Hungarian campaigns were a series of disasters, and Austria was compelled to ask assistance of Russia.

But great as were the talents of Schwarzenberg, he committed blunders and crimes in dealing with the Hungarian question; and, in short, neither his public nor his private character can be examined impartially without damaging his great name. He was a bully, a braggart, a hypocrite, and a debauchee. When at the Court of Great Britain, in 1830, he had a notorious liaison with the wife of a noble lord, and it was the subject of legal proceedings. Lord Ellenborough obtained a divorce from his wife by the unpardonable and scandalous conduct of Schwarzenberg.—Many of the English journalists pass lightly by his greatest crimes, they are so dazzled by the brilliant political history of the statesman. But Hungary will never forget the Austrian Minister's true character.

The news which reached London, via Plymouth, on Wednesday, of the total wreck of H. M. steamer *Birkenhead* in February last, near Simon's Bay, has caused a most painful sensation. It is the most deplorable disaster that has occurred in late years to an ocean steamer, as several hundred human beings suddenly lost their lives.

The *Birkenhead* was one of the finest steamers in the British navy, and had a prosperous run of forty-seven days from Portsmouth to Simon's Bay. She had on board fourteen officers and four hundred and seventy-two men, to recruit the regiments now serving in Kaffirland. The steamer struck on a ledge of rocks which stretches out from Point Danger, and she filled immediately with water, broke asunder, and went down in twenty minutes. This appalling catastrophe happened on the 26th of February. According to the statement of the Assistant Surgeon of the steamer, it would appear that only about seventy persons were saved, out of six hundred and thirty souls.—The *Cape Monitor* of March 31 says, however, that there were six hundred and thirty-eight persons on board, and that one hundred and eighty-four were saved, and that four hundred and fifty-four persons were suddenly launched into eternity.

The names of Kossuth and Mazzini were at one time "household words" in England, but, strange to say, now they are seldom mentioned. Mazzini has quarrelled with the French republican party in this country, and it appears, Kossuth has lost friends in the United States. Kossuth's career in America was fully reported here when he first arrived there, but now no notice is taken of his speeches by the journalists. Kossuth's present unpopularity in the United States is much relished by the *Times*, which never allows any opportunity to pass without giving him a blow. Its correspondents in America, too, speak disparagingly of the Magyar, and faithfully report every incident connected with his tour in America which may tend to leave a stain upon his great name. A letter of the New York correspondent of the *Times*, received by the last American mail, not only states that poor Kossuth's career is about over, but that

"if he has not gone mad, it must be because he never was sane." Kossuth's conduct towards Mr. Clay is alluded to as an outrage upon public opinion, by insulting, in the grossest manner, the great Kentucky Senator. Kossuth boldly told the Germans, says this correspondent, that they must pay no regard to the laws or treaties of the country, but advocate and sustain his principles at all hazards, since in no other way could they hope to see their "Fatherland" redeemed. "It was certainly a bold game to play in Mr. Clay's own State—a State he has represented for almost half a century in Congress, and been the idol of from his youth. Kossuth was smarting under the courteous and just, but severe, rebuke Mr. Clay administered to him in Washington; and the Hungarian revenged himself by attempting to inflame the animosity of the foreign population against him in his own State. But his batteries were very soon turned against himself"—"in trying to inflame a sympathy for his cause in the Southern States, he is attempting an impossibility." The writer draws a contrast between Kossuth and the aged and wise Ujhazi. The former has betrayed "disgusting egotism, and the most intolerable impudence and presumption, and has done more to extinguish the sympathies of the Americans for the cause of Hungary than Hungary or all the world can undo for many years."

The American expedition to Japan is alluded to in a letter which appeared in yesterday's *Times*. The writer is evidently an American, for he says that the United States will shortly enact the same gunpowder drama England played in '42 with China, "and we shall do it with less moderation. Already the Sandwich Islands, like ripe fruit, are falling into our hands. Other Pacific clusters are ready to be gathered. And then will come Japan, whose brilliant, opulent, and populous capital already glares on the eye of ambition, and inflames the heart of cupidity. We have finished up America, and as there is nothing to hope for in Europe, the eye of the nation is now bent on the ancient shores of Asia."

The writer gives several reasons to justify the expedition to Japan, and says it should have been sent long ago, "to make inquiry for blood-nightrously shed by the Japanese." But he believes there may be a political object in the expedition, and that object refers to the next Presidential election, when the telegraph, announcing a great American naval victory off the coast of Japan, could be made a valuable adjunct in that great combat—the election.

EXCELLENCE NOT LIMITED BY STATION.

There is not a more common error of self-deception, than a habit of considering our stations in life so ill-suited to our powers, as to be unworthy of calling out a full and proper exercise of our virtues and talents.

As society is constituted, there cannot be many employments which demand very brilliant talents, or great delicacy of taste for their proper discharge. The great bulk of society is composed of plain, plodding men, who move "right on" to the sober duties of their calling. At the same time, the universal good demands that those whom nature has greatly endowed should be called from the ordinary track to take up higher and more exalted duties. America, happily for us, is full of bright examples the greatest men raised from the meanest situations, and the education which America is now bestowing upon her children will multiply these examples. But a partial and incomplete diffusion of knowledge will also multiply the victims of that evil principle which postpones the discharge of present and immediate duties, for the anticipations of some destiny above the labors of a handicraftsman, or the calculations of a shop keeper. Years and experience, which afford us the opportunity of comparing our own powers with those of others, will, it is true, correct the inconsistent expectations which arise from a want of capacity to set the right value on ourselves. But wisdom thus gained may come too late. The object of desire may be found decidedly unattainable, and existence is then wasted in a sluggish contempt of present duties; the spirit is broken; the temper is soured; habits of misanthropy and personal neglect creep on; and life eventually becomes a miserable pilgrimage of never satisfied desires. Youth, however, is happily not without its guide, if it will take a warning from example.

Of the highly gifted men whose abandonment of their humble calling has been the apparent beginning of a distinguished career, we do not recollect an instance of one who did not pursue that humble calling with credit and success, until the occasion presented itself for exhibiting those superior powers which nature occasionally bestows. Benjamin Franklin was as valuable to his master as a printer's apprentice, as he was to his country as a statesman and a negotiator, or to the world as a philosopher. Had he not been so, indeed, it may be doubted whether he ever would have taken his rank among the first statesmen and philosophers of his time. One of the great secrets of advancing in life is to be ready to take advantage of those opportunities which, if a man really possesses superior abilities, are sure to present themselves some time or other.

BETTING WITH A MULE.—A Georgia negro was riding a mule along, and came to a bridge, and the mule stopped. "I'll bet you a quarter," said Jack, "I'll make you go over this bridge." And with that struck the mule over the ears, which made him nod his head suddenly. "You take de bet, den," said the negro, and he contrived to get the stubborn mule over the bridge. "I won dat quarter, anyhow," said Jack.

"But how will you get your money?" said a man who had been close by unperceived.

"To-morrow," said Jack, "massa gib me a dollar to get corn for de mule, and I takes de quarter out."

Read the advertisements in this week's paper.

A DESPERATE AFFRAY.

A gentleman who arrived in the stage from Danville, on Saturday night, gives us the particulars of a terrible affray which occurred in that town on Friday, between Joseph and Alfred Shelby on one part, and Frank Cowan on the other. The difficulty originated from an anonymous letter written to Miss Shelby, a young lady and sister of the Shelys, who reside in Lincoln county.—Cowan was charged with being the author of it, and wrote a letter to Miss Shelby to that effect. The charge however was persisted in, and the brothers Shelby threatened to cowhide Cowan.

On Friday, Cowan passed Joseph Shelby standing in the street of Danville, and as he came up to him, Shelby pronounced Cowan "a coward a damned coward." Cowan replied that he sought no difficulty, and passed on.—After having gone a few paces, he looked back and saw Shelby draw a pistol. Cowan immediately turned round and drew a pistol, Shelby had a five barrel revolver and fired first. Cowan had three single barrel pistols. Shelby fired all his barrels, one taking effect in the fleshy part of Cowan's thigh.—The 3d fire from Cowan took effect on Shelby, the ball passing on one side of his neck and out the other, lodging in his shirt. Shelby staggered in a store where his brother Alfred was and fell. The latter then seized a bowie-knife advanced on Cowan, and threw it at Cowan without effect. Cowan then pursued Alfred with a bowie-knife in hand, when several persons then interfered and no further harm done. The parties are all young men.—*Journal.*

IMMENSITY OF LONDON.

Mr. Drew of the Gospel Banner, in one of his letters, attempts to convey an idea of the metropolis of the world thus:

"Take every incorporated city in the United States, with the population as I have them before me in the census of 1850, and run them all into one and the whole would make a city but half the size of London! Or let the reader in imagination, if he will, mark out before him a territory spacious enough to contain every man and child with every building, large and small, public and private, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, all of New England being thus brought together, with sufficient compactness to constitute one continuous 'settlement,' and then he would have before him a city about as large, but by no means as splendid, as I now am in. There are more commons in the heart of London than Uncle Sam has offered to all the cities of the republic put together. London has a resident population of 2,500,000. At this moment there are in it more than three million souls. It covers an area of 14 miles wide, by 13 miles long, and has about 10,000 streets. The principal parks are St. James Park (57 acres) Green Park (56 acres) Kensington Gardens running into each other, and together covering 500 acres of land, there are also the Regents Park (450 acres) Victoria Park (300 acres) Green Park (200 acres) besides innumerable squares and commons of considerable area and much beauty."

What a Little Punctuality would do.

If Jerry Dillatory would pay us the two dollars he owes us, we would pay Mr. Drygoods the two dollars we owe him. he would pay Sam Vulcan for shoeing his horse; Sam would pay Bob Charcoal for his coal; Bob would pay Joe Axeman for his chopping; Joe would pay Jack Grist for his cornmeal; and Mr. Grist would pay Doctor Esculapian for the medicine that came so near 'getting down' his child; the Doctor would pay the Widow Broom for her washing; she would pay Bill Grocer the two dollars she owes him; Grocer would pay "Coke upon Lylteton" his fee for council in the case of the State of Ohio vs. Bill Grocer; "Coke upon Lylteton" could then go and pay Peter Crispin for the mending of his boots; Peter could then go and pay Tim Haystack the two dollars he owes him on the hay he bought of him last week, and Tim is such an honest soul that we know he would also come right in and pay us the two dollars he owes us on subscription—and then we would buy a chicken, a dozen of eggs, a half bushel of cornmeal to make a "dodger," and we, ourselves, individually, and our wife, and our "toddler" wee things, would "boast one splendid banquet once a year!" and we would have a dime in our pocket, "baby in the cradle, and a little wife to rock it!"

But because Jerry Dillatory is not honest enough to pay—not one of those debts can be paid, and we cannot have the feast of "fat things" at all. Ah, Jerry Dillatory! You are the cause of all this trouble! You prevent all this happiness! It requires all our forbearance to keep from giving you "particular jesse." We feel as though we would like to take a scythe and mow down a ten acre field of such men.—They are excrescences on society, that mar its beauty and harmony, clog its energies, destroy its peace, and waste its substance.

Still, men are so, and we suppose they will remain so a little while yet; but we do hope there is a better time coming—a time when to owe a man and not pay him, will be considered akin to stealing—when all will adopt the Scriptural motto—"Owe no man anything."

A witty young lady is Miss B. While listening to a very original and eloquent orator, a gentleman remarked of a particular passage that it was exceeding rare.—"Nay, indeed," said the lady, "I think it is uncommonly well done!"

Why is a woman's tongue like a planet? Because nothing short of the power that created it is able to stop it.

P. S. The rascal who perpetrated this crime left for California on Saturday last.

It is said that words hurt nobody; nevertheless, Samson jawed a thousand Philistines to death.

Lola Montes and Moral Men.

The New York Mirror tells the following good story about the dashing, daring and eccentric Lola Montes:

When Lola was in Washington she received a good deal of attention from certain honorable gentlemen, who are numbered among the dignitaries of the nation. Several Senators called upon her at her lodgings at the Irvin House; and a certain daring member of the House gave her an airing on the avenue, in one of the most dashing turn-outs of the city. The ostentation of his attention naturally excited some remark; and at an evening party a day or two after the display on the avenue, the honorable individual came up to a lady, who was conversing with a gentleman and said, somewhat severely, "he should like to hear any man censure him for driving out the incomparable countess." The gentleman to whom this was evidently addressed, rather sarcastically remarked, "Sir, I do not think your reputation is injured in the least by your attention to Lola Montes."

A member of the press also called upon the fair Countess, when the conversation turned upon the American gentlemen. Mr. M—said to her, "I suppose you prefer the society of intellectual men." "No, I do not," said Lola; "intellectual men are generally selfish, and fashionable men are always shallow." "What kind of men then do you like?" inquired Mr. M— "Moral men," said Lola; at which Mr. M—looked at her with an expression of mingled surprise and incredulity; whereat her bright eyes flashed, her bosom heaved, and her whole frame was dilated, as she repeated with a tone that thrilled, and a gesture that startled, "Yes, sir, moral men!" whereupon the astonished editor retired with a flea in his ear.

To another gentleman she expressed great disgust at the immorality of the American Senators.

From Arthur's House Gazette.

CHEAP TOOTH DRAWING.

CHEAPNESS, with a very large class of persons, is ever the strongest recommendation of an article, or the decisive reason for selecting a particular agent to perform a service. Such rarely enlarge in speaking of what they have bought, or had done, of the good quality or good work obtained, but on the low price at which the one or the other has been secured. As a general thing, they do not get any more than they bargain for; and, in not a few cases, they receive rather less.

We heard a story of one of these cheap individuals not long since, which provoked a smile. He had occasion for the services of a dentist, who was something of a humorist.

"What do you ask for pulling a tooth?" he asked of Forces, on entering his office. A swollen and inflamed cheek, showed that he stood in need of professional aid.

"Fifty cents," was replied.

"Never gave but a quarter," said the sufferer, in as decided a voice as pain would allow him to assume.

"My charge is fifty cents," returned the operator, in quite as decided a manner.

"Can't pay so much. Quarter is enough. You only have to put on your irons, and its out in three seconds.—Wish I had as much as I could do at pulling teeth for a quarter a-piece.—Come now, friend, money is money these times. Don't you never pull teeth for a quarter?"

"Sometimes," replied the dentist, whose sense of the ludicrous was already touched, and whose natural love for a practical joke had become excited.

"Then you'll pull mine out for that price?" said the patient.

"O yes, if you wish me to do so," was answered.

Down sat the patient, and the dentist was soon cutting away at his gums in the coolest and most deliberate way imaginable.

"My gracious!" exclaimed the sufferer, so soon as the gum-cutting operation was over. "But you did hurt me dreadfully."

The dentist now applied a pair of forceps to the offending tooth, and gave it a wrench which fairly brought the patient to his feet.

"Is it out, doctor?" was eagerly asked.

"Not yet," coolly replied the dentist. "Sit down again, and I'll make another trial."

So the man sat down once more, and the forceps were again applied. There was another severe wrench; but the tooth refused to come.

"Mercy on us, doctor! Is this the way you pull teeth?" screamed the patient, as he seized the dentist's hand with a nervous grip.

"It's the way I pull teeth for a quarter," replied the dentist, with a twinkle in his eyes, which the other, even in his pain, did not fail to see.

"Pull mine for fifty cents, then," quickly returned the writhing victim.

"That's the way it done," said Forces, a moment after, as, with a dexterous motion of his practised hand he removed with comparatively slight pain, the tooth from his socket, and held it up to the patient's view.

The half dollar was paid, and the man departed with a dawning perception in his mind, that cheap things are, sometimes, the dearest we can buy.

We heard lately repeated, says the Brookville American, the grounds of strong and devoted attachment. A young and beautiful but poor widow, was about to marry an old rich widower. Her friend wished to know what she was about to marry him for.—She feelingly replied:

"Pure love—I love the ground (meaning the farm probably) on which he walks and the very house in which he lives!" There is a platonic love for you. There is none of your school girl foolishness in that!

UMBRELLA STORY.

It was Punch, if we remember rightly, who told the story, some years ago, of a man who found an umbrella to a friend, a tradesman in his street, on a wet nasty day. It was not returned, and on another wet, disagreeable day, he called for it, but found his friend at the door, going out with it in his hand.

"I have come for my umbrella," exclaimed the lender.

"Can't help that," exclaimed the borrower; "don't you see that I am going out with it?"

"Well—yes—"replied the lender, assuaged at such outrageous impudence; "yes—but—but—but what am I to do?"

"Do!" replied the other as he threw up the top, and walked off; "do as I did: borrow one!"

TO THE PEOPLE OF NELSON COUNTY.

At the solicitation of friends, seconded by my own inclination, I consented some months since to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff, which office will become vacated by law unless another Sheriff be elected at our next August Election.

I trust that my standing before you as a candidate for the Sheriffship will not be considered in me as arrogant or presumptuous. We all have, under our present constitution, the right of placing ourselves before the people for the office I seek at your hands, and it is your province to say who you will honor with your confidence, and who shall be your public servant in the capacity of Sheriff. I have had for years the opportunity of gaining information in regard to the duties of our ministerial officers, especially the office of Sheriff; and I feel confident, should you honor me with that high position that I could and would faithfully perform every duty which might devolve upon me.

I have I know formidable opposition to contend with. Against my opponent, Mr. S. Johnson, should he be elected, I have ought to say individually, or against Mr. E. H. McKay and Mr. E. H. Gore, who are designated, I understand, as his Deputies; but I have thought that the occupation of the office for some ten or twelve years should satisfy these three individuals, and that the people should select another if they found him worthy.

I shall trust to you my fellow-citizens, for a fair and just decision between my competitor and myself, and shall consider myself as running this race with him alone, and not against the present Sheriff and his two deputies.

I confess to you, frankly, that from inquiry and my own knowledge I have fixed in my own mind upon a Deputy in each of the districts now occupied by Mr. Gore and the present Sheriff, Mr. McKay, should I be elected: but at the same time, I pledge myself that no man shall be a deputy of mine who is not competent and honest, and who does not possess the good opinion of his fellow-citizens. I pledge myself further, that, should I be your high Sheriff, there shall be, (as the duty of the office requires), an office at your county seat in Bardstown, always occupied by myself, or a deputy unless temporarily absent on the business of the office.

I shall be grateful to the people of my native County if elected, not only for the honor you will bestow upon me, but also because the emoluments of that office will the better enable me to provide for my family.

JOHN H. TALBOTT.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED DAILY—

Cove Oysters;
Spiced do
Sardines;
Fresh Cakes, Candies, &c., &c.,
Constantly on hand and for sale very cheap for cash by McDONNALL, may5

PERSONS having Cows, Horses, Hogs, &c., to sell, will be likely to receive more information by calling at the Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Produce Store of WILSON & NOURSE.

A LARGE lot of ODD LIDS constantly kept by WILSON & NOURSE.

WE have a few tins of the INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDER, WILSON & NOURSE.

PRIME OLD JAVA COFFEE for sale by COLLINGS & WELLS.

25 CANS BALTIMORE COVE OYSTERS;
15 do do Spiced do
in store and for sale by dec4 COLLINGS & WELLS.

A new Geography, just published, speaking of the chief towns of Kentucky, says "Bardstown is a beautiful village situated on one of the banks of old Salt river. It is noted for the beauty of its ladies and for the beauty of the Degeneresque taken by Booth & Blauvelt," who have this Geography for sale, also, a variety of other Books which they offer at Louisville prices

THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
ELLIS & NOURSE.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1852.

Mr. R. P. Fowler is prepared to do all kinds of Plastering on short notice and on terms to suit the times. See card in another part of to-day's paper.

Messrs. McKay & Metcalfe have received and opened a large and beautiful assortment of fashionable Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers generally.

We have received the Owensboro Gazette, a new whig paper, neatly printed and well edited.

The communication of an "Election Week" is unavoidably crowded out this week.

The Kentucky Cultivator is a monthly Agricultural paper just started at Cynthiana, Kentucky, by J. Atkinson. It is a quarto, well printed, and, so far as we can judge, well conducted, and certainly worth the price, which is \$1 a year to single subscribers, four copies \$3, and ten for \$5.

President Napoleon's Speech on the Adoption of the Constitution.

The following is the President's Speech:—

"Messieurs, les Senateurs, Messieurs, les Deputes: The dictatorship that the people entrusted to me ceases from this day. It is with a feeling of real satisfaction that I come to proclaim here the realization of the Constitution; for my constant anxiety has been not only to establish order, but to render it lasting by giving to France institutions suited to her wants. You remember, gentlemen, that only some months ago, the more I limited myself to the strict circle of my functions, the more was it attempted to confine me, in order to deprive me of movement and of action. Often discouraged, I saw, I thought of abandoning an authority that was so disputed. What prevented me was, that I foresaw the occurrence of one thing—anarchy. In fact, on all sides destructive passions became more exalted; and incapable of founding anything. Nowhere was there an institution or an individual to whom to attach one's self. Nowhere was there a right that was not disputed—an organization of any kind—a system capable of realization.

"In like manner, when, thanks to the assistance of some courageous men, thanks especially to the energetic attitude of the army, every danger was banished in a few hours, my first care was to demand institutions for the people. For a long time society resembled a pyramid attempted to be turned upside down, and set on its summit. I have replaced it on its base. Universal suffrage, the only source of right in such conjunctures, was immediately re-established; authority regained its ascendancy; at length, France adopting the principal provisions of the Constitution I submitted to it, I was allowed to create the political bodies whose influence and weight will be all the greater, as their functions would have been wisely regulated. Among political institutions those are in fact the only ones that endure, and which fix in an equitable manner the limit at which each power ought to stop. There is no other way to arrive at a useful and beneficial application of liberty. The examples of such are not far distant from us. Why, in 1814, was the commencement of a parliamentary regime, in spite of all our reverses, seen with satisfaction? It was because the Emperor—let us not fear to avow it—had been, on account of the war, led into too absolute exercise of power. Why, on the contrary, in 1831, did France applaud the fall of that same parliamentary regime? It was because the Chamber abused the influence that had endangered the general equilibrium. In fine, why does France remain unmoved at the restrictions on the liberty of the press and of individuals? Because the one had degenerated into license, and the other in place of being the regulated exercise of the right, had by odious excesses menaced the rights of all.

"That extreme danger, especially for Democracies, of incessantly seeing institutions, ill defined, sacrifice by turns authority or liberty, was perfectly understood by our fathers half a century since, when, on issuing from the revolutionary storm, and after a fruitless essay of every kind of regime, they proclaimed the Constitution of the Year VIII, which served as a model for 1852. Doubtless it does not sanction all these liberties, to the abuse of which we were habituated, but it consecrates many of them. On the day after a revolution, the first of the guarantees for a people does not consist in the moderate use of the tribune and the press; it is the right of choosing the government that suits it. Now the French nation has given (perhaps for the first time) to the world the imposing spectacle of a great people voting in all liberty the form of its government. Thus, the Chief of the State, whom you have before you, is truly the expression of the popular will. And before me what do I see? Two Chambers—the one elected in virtue of the most liberal law existing in the world; the other named by me, it is true, but also independent, inasmuch as it is irremovable. Around me you observe men of known patriotism and merit, always ready to support me with their councils, and to enlighten me on the necessities of the country.

"This Constitution, which, from this day forward, is to be put in execution, is not the work of a vain theory and of despotism; it is the work of experience and of reason. You will aid me, gentlemen, to consolidate, to extend, and to ameliorate it. I will communicate to the Senate and to the Corps Legislatif the situation of the Republic. They will see there that confidence has been everywhere re-established; that labor has been resumed everywhere; and that, for the first time after a great political change, the public fortune has increased in place of diminishing. For the last four months it has been possible for my government to encourage many useful enterprises, to reward many services, to relieve much distress, even to elevate the position of the greatest number of the principal functionaries; and all that without increasing the taxes or degrading the budget, which we are happy to present you in equilibrium.

"Such facts, and the attitude of Europe, which accepted the changes that have taken place with satisfaction, inspire us with a just hope of security for the future. If equality is guaranteed at home it is equally so abroad. Foreign powers respect our independence; and we have every interest in preserving the most amicable relations with them. So long as the honor of France is not compromised, the duty of the Government shall be to carefully avoid all causes of pretension in Europe, and to direct all our efforts towards the ameliorations which alone can procure comfort for the laborious classes, and secure the prosperity of the country.

"And now, gentlemen, at the moment when you are associating yourselves with my labors, I will explain to you frankly what my conduct shall be.

"It has been frequently repeated, when I was seen to re-establish the institutions and the recollections of the Empire, that I desired to re-establish the Empire itself. I wish had been my constant anxiety, that transformation might have been accomplished long since. Neither means or opportunities have been wanting to me.

"Thus, in 1810, when 6,000,000 of suffrages named me, in spite of the Constitution, I was not seduced by an elevation which would necessarily produce serious disturbances.

"It was equally easy for me to change the form of the government on the 13th of June, 1849; I would not do so.

"In fine, on the 24 of December, if personal considerations had prevailed over the grave interests of the country, I might at first have demanded a pompous title of the people which they would not have refused me. I contented myself with that which I had.

"Consequently, when I borrow examples from the Consulate and Empire, it is because I find them there particularly stamped with nationality and grandeur. Being determined now, as before to everything for France, and nothing for myself, I should accept no modification of the present state of things, unless I was forced to do so by evident necessity. Whence can it arise? Solely from the conduct of parties. If they resign themselves, nothing shall be changed; but if, by their unceasing intrigues, they endeavor to sap the basis of my Government, if in their blindness they contested the legitimacy of the popular election; if, finally, they endangered by their incessant attack the future prospects of the country—then, and only then, it may be reasonable to demand from the people in the name of the repose of France, a new title which will irrevocably fix upon my head the power with which they invested me.

"But let us not pre-occupy ourselves with difficulties, which, no doubt, have no probability. Let us maintain the Republic. It menaces nobody, and may re-assure everybody. Under its banner I wish to inaugurate an era of oblivion and conciliation; and I call without distinction, on all those who wish to co-operate with me in forwarding the public good.

"Providence, which has hitherto so visibly blessed my exertions, will not leave its work unfinished. It will animate us with its inspirations, and give us the wisdom and power necessary to consolidate an order of things which will ensure the happiness of our country, and the repose of Europe."

Great applause followed these words.

Another Great Change.

TWO TURNED INTO ONE.

HAVING purchased the large and extensive GROCERY STORE of Messrs. Queen & Unsell, we venture to assert that we have the

Largest and Most Complete Stock of GROCERIES

Ever before brought to this Market; all of which have been bought on the most favorable terms, and, consequently, can be SOLD LOW. We invite those who have called on us before, to call again, and those who have been in the habit of dealing with Messrs. Queen & Unsell to continue their patronage to the old stand. We feel confident that our terms and manner of dealing will satisfy all who give us a call.

We have on hand

Thirty Hogsheads Superior Sugar; a large Lot of Molasses, some choice COFFEE and TEAS; a large Lot of RICE of the best quality.

WANTED

all the BACON, BUTTER and EGGS we can get; a lot of new FLOUR BARRELS, and 5,000 Bushels Good Wheat

We will always take

Meat, Corn, Feathers, Flax-Seed and other articles of PRODUCE when offered.

REMEMBER

That we always keep on hand a large supply of

FLOUR

of the choicest brands, which we sell at the lowest market price, and warrant every Barrel we sell. We keep

Rifle and Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, Gun Caps, Shot, Lead, Silk, Fur and Woollen HATS.

Coppers; Cumin; Ginger; Chocoy; Crackers; Candles; Golden Syrup; Saleratus; Cigars and Mackerel. Also the same kind of Tobacco that Queen & Unsell kept. Also Canebrake, Macaroni, Spices of all kinds, Soda, Cream Tartar, White Lime, Salt, Vinegar, Pepper, Cauder, Soap, Fruits, Nuts, and, as we know that you are tired of reading this long list, we will just say we have almost everything that we ought to have, and perhaps a little more, and we want our friends to come in and get them.

WILSON & NOURSE.

CLOVER Seed, for sale by [m-24] WILSON & NOURSE.

Commercial.

LOUISVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

Louisville, May 4.

BAGGING—Per yard	12c
BALE ROPE—lb	5c
COTTON—Firm	54c
COTTON YARN—Per doz	6, 7 and 8
COAL—Per bushel	14c
FLOUR—Per barrel	\$3.40
CORN—Per bushel	\$2.00
WHEAT—	20c
OATS—	25c
DRIED PEACHES—Per bushel	\$3.00
FISH—Mackerel No. 1, per barrel	\$13.50
" " " " " " " "	\$10.00
" " " " " " " "	\$7.50
SUGAR—Per pound	5c
MOLASSES—Plantation per gallon	30c
" " " " " " " "	42c
COFFEE—Per pound	10c
RICE—	4c
CHEESE—	8c
SALT—Per bushel	27c
HIDES—Green per pound	21c
" " " " " " " "	25c
HEMP—Per ton	\$75.00
IRON—Bar	\$33.34
LEAD—Per keg	\$12.50
TURPENTINE—per gallon	55c
LINSEED OIL—	70c
CASTOR " " "	\$0.81
LARD " " "	\$0.70
SPERM " " "	\$1.06
TANNER'S OIL—per barrel	\$20.83
ONIONS " " "	\$1.40
POTATOES—per barrel	\$1.00
POKE—Mess—	\$18.75
" " " " " " " "	\$16.50
" " " " " " " "	\$13.50
BAGG—Shoulders, per pound	7 1/4
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RELIGIOUS NOTICE.
By request, the Rev. W. McCallan will preach on the following text at the Methodist Church, on Thursday evening, 6th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Text.—Matthew, 16, 18. "And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Commercial.

LOUISVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

Louisville, Ky.

THIS Fluid, if used properly, will restore the hair when baldness has taken place—prevent it from falling off when Baldness is apprehended—remove Dandruff, Scurf, &c., from the Scalp, and from its soft and penetrating qualities, give to the Hair a most beautiful, lively and brilliant appearance.	
Though but recently offered to the Public, it has already received the unequalled approbation of hundreds; and testimonials in its favor, unsolicited, have been received from a large number of gentlemen and ladies of this State.	
The Ladies, too; (God bless them,) have never failed to approve of the Fluid after a trial; and when it once finds its way to a ladies toilet, it soon becomes as indispensable as soap or water.	
Mothers wishing to see their children's heads covered with luxuriant hair, and who have used Bell's Fluid, speak of it as the very best article of the kind ever used by them.	
One application will be sufficient to remove Dandruff.	
Gentlemen who wish to improve their whiskers, will find this a most valuable assistant, giving them a thick, glossy, fine and curling appearance. For this purpose it is all that can be desired.	
Many persons, both ladies and gentlemen, often find that their hair is apt to become very dirty, and full of Dandruff, so as to soil dresses, caps, bonnets, &c. The use of the Fluid as directed, will give the most surprising sweetness, purity and cleanliness to the hair and scalp, indeed, all that the most refined taste or delicacy could require.	
CAUTION.	
Avoid the use of soaps or fixed alkalis to cleanse the scalp or hair, as they remove the natural oil, make the hair very harsh and coarse, cause it to split and break off, and will often more or less change its color.	
Alcohol, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, &c., or oil preparations and perfumes which contain alcohol have the same pernicious effect upon the hair.	
For sale by	
Dr. D. H. COX,	
Druggist, Bardonia, Ky.	

New Advertisements.

PLASTERING.
I AM now permanently situated in Bardonia and keep constantly on hand materials prepared for the Plastering business, and will execute jobs at the shortest notice. My motto is—
R. P. FOWLER.

To the Lovers of GOOD THINGS.
THE warm season is fast approaching and good things will be prepared in a few days, suited to the season, such as Ice Cream—Soda Water, and every article of superior quality in the confectionary line. Frequent calls from the ladies and gentlemen are earnestly solicited. Nothing offensive shall be permitted. Respectfully,
may 5 SAM'L S. McDONNALL.

WEDDING PARTIES AND FAMILIES furnished with Ice Cream cheap by the gallon.
may 5 McDONNALL.

Why will you suffer?
I also solicit a continuance. I promise to relieve a portion of the suffering of my customers by curing their corns, gratis. I can cure them beyond doubt. Enquire of D. S. Slaughter, Esq., and many others.
Give me a call. McDONNALL.
may 5

New Spring and Summer Goods.

McKAY & METCALFE have just received and opened an extensive and well selected stock of
Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of
French, English and American DRY GOODS;
Plain; Black and Fancy Silks; Printed Gerandine Silks; Silk Hosiery; Barage Delaines; Lawns; Gingham, Prints; &c. &c. Gloves and Hosiery of every description; SILK, Gossamer and Straw Bonnets; Crapes Shawls, &c. &c.
FOR GENTLEMEN
We have Cloths; Cassimeres; Trowsers; Cottons; Linen Goods and Vestings; Mole-skin; Kossuth; Canvas and Palm Leaf Hats. We keep also Hardware, Queensware and Glassware. Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., together with an endless variety of Goods usually kept in stores. We invite our customers and the purchasers of Goods generally, one and all, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, having determined to sell at prices unusually low. McKAY & METCALFE.

ALL articles purchased of the undersigned warranted to be of good quality; and any article found to be otherwise, will be returned to the purchaser, or the money refunded. The public is aware of the fact that my Confectioner, Mr. J. H. Woods is a complete workman at the Confectionary Business as the country around. Please call and see McDONNALL.
may 5

PERSONS wishing Cakes—
Candies—Nuts for Weddings and Parties—and various other articles can be furnished by
may 5 McDONNALL.

PROMPT compliance with orders—
Any article in the Confectionary line can be furnished on short notice—of superior quality.
may 5 McDONNALL.

FLOUR—constantly on hand and for sale by
Jan 14 COLLINGS & WELLS.

CORN AND WHEAT WANTED.
We want to buy a lot of good Corn and Wheat.
WILSON & NOURSE.

BBL. LINSEED OIL,
in store, and for sale by
dec 4 COLLINGS & WELLS.

A CARD.
Mrs. A. Wren respectfully informs the citizens of Bardonia that she has just returned from Louisville and will open on Arch Street, at Mr. Conliffe's old residence, a lot of Fashionable Bonnets, which she offers to the public low. She will keep on hand a variety of fancy work, ready made.
Repairing done in the neat and most fashionable style. She begs for her knowledge of the business to receive a liberal patronage.
may 5

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Silvester Johnson a candidate for the Sheriff of Nelson county, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce John H. Talbot a candidate for the Sheriff of Nelson county at the next August Election.

BELL'S CIRCASSIAN VEGETABLE FLUID.

For the Growth, Preservation, Beautifying and Restoration of the HUMAN HAIR.
Prepared and sold by GRAHAM BELL & CO.

THIS Fluid, if used properly, will restore the hair when baldness has taken place—prevent it from falling off when Baldness is apprehended—remove Dandruff, Scurf, &c., from the Scalp, and from its soft and penetrating qualities, give to the Hair a most beautiful, lively and brilliant appearance.

Though but recently offered to the Public, it has already received the unequalled approbation of hundreds; and testimonials in its favor, unsolicited, have been received from a large number of gentlemen and ladies of this State.

The Ladies, too; (God bless them,) have never failed to approve of the Fluid after a trial; and when it once finds its way to a ladies toilet, it soon becomes as indispensable as soap or water.

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Alcohol, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, &c., or oil preparations and perfumes which contain alcohol have the same pernicious effect upon the hair.

For sale by
Dr. D. H. COX,
Druggist, Bardonia, Ky.

AN ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bardonia, held on the 27th day of April, 1852, the following order and ordinance were passed, to wit: Lucius Melvin and Jas. B. Slack are appointed a day and night watch, to aid and assist the Marshal to arrest and bring all offenders against the laws of the State and laws and ordinances of Bardonia, to trial, for all offenses committed within the limits of Bardonia, for which services the Board agrees to pay to each at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, but subject to be removed at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees; and that said watch severally take an oath before a Justice of the Peace or Police Judge, to discharge the duties of said office faithfully and impartially, and they the said watch, are severally authorized and directed to take all offenders before the Police Judge or some Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law when arrested in the day time, and if arrested after night to commit such offenders to jail for the night and to bring said offenders out of said jail the next day, as soon as an officer can be had to try such offenders.

It is ordered that in all cases where any person or persons shall be fined by the Police Judges, Justices of the Peace, or by verdict of a jury, and judgment upon said verdict under the ordinance of Bardonia, such convicted offenders, unless he or they pay the fine and costs, shall be imprisoned as well for the costs as the fine. And if the fine be paid and the costs not paid, such offenders shall be committed to jail until said costs be paid. In all cases where any person shall be convicted the second time, for the violation of the laws and ordinances of said town, it shall be the duty of the Police Judge to require such offender to give security for his good behavior.

JOSEPH HART,
April 27, 1852.—31 Chairman.

MEDICAL CARD.

The undersigned having settled in Bardonia respectfully informs the public his professional services in the different branches of Medicine, Surgery, &c.
From his brilliant success in the treatment of a very large class of chronic diseases—diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver, lungs, and in a singular manner the true scientific physician from the pretender—he can with confidence invite to his care persons afflicted particularly with the following, to wit: Dyspepsia; Liver diseases; The Rheumatism; Neuralgia and other nervous affections; Cancer in man or of its forms; Wens, and other tumors; Piles; Chronic Bronchitis; some kinds of Consumption; diseases of the Heart; Scrofula; Asthma; Paralysis; Invertebral Ulcers; Affections of the Eye and sight; Deafness; Epilepsy; Mental affections, or disorders of the mind; Diseases of females, &c., &c.

Many maladies which are generally considered incurable yield to his remedies, and many (including some of the above) which are ordinarily deemed to be painful and not infrequently dangerous surgical operations, he is enabled to cure by his peculiar method of treatment, which is at once mild and effectual.

Some copies of his work entitled *Medical Christianity*, or the Unborn Child considered in a medical, moral, and religious point of view, will soon be for sale at the store of E. B. Smith & Co., Dr. Cox's Drug Store.

Charges moderate.
Office and residence on Arch street, south side, below Payne's livery stable.
April 14 1852.—J. BARRY, M. D.

BRANDY—
Champaigne Brandy;
Cognac
do;
do;
for sale by
Jan 25 COLLINGS & WELLS.

Wool Hats. A very superior article just received, and for sale by
McKAY & METCALFE.

ZANTE CURRANTS—
for sale by
Jan 14 COLLINGS & WELLS.

FRESH Dried Citron and Tamarind for sale by
WILSON & NOURSE.

Special Notices.

MASONIC.
Rowan Chapter No. 31, of Royal Arch Masons meet regularly on the 2nd Saturday in each month. Major Barbour Lodge No. 181, A. Y. M. meets regularly on the 2nd Monday (court day) and on the 4th Monday in each month.

Davall Lodge No. 99, A. Y. M. meet regularly on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month. Transient brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Nelson Division No. 43 Sons of Temperance meet regularly every Saturday Evening. Transient brothers are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE enlarged my Store House and have on hand at this time a general assortment of Dry Goods, purchased in the east for cash.

I also have in addition, Clothing; Umbrellas; and Parasols; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Queensware; Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Tackle; Powder; &c. Stoneware; odd lids for castings; White Lime; Vinegar, prepared by myself; Groceries, for which cash will be expected.

Ten kinds Cheering Tobacco.
Punctual dealers, and particularly cash, are solicited. Rags and many domestic articles will be taken in exchange.
JAMES HITE.
april 28

THE QUEEN OF LOVE

SAT reclining in UNBROKEN BEAUTY, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and with the winning grace of nature's loveliness, shaded with her

GOLDEN TRESSES

the dimpled cheeks of the Boy Adonis, as in the luxuriant solitude of nature, she pressed on his soft lips her burning kisses of love; needs alike of the foolish youth's timidity; or the bacchante's ogress of the immortal Jove, as around her

Circle of the Gods

she passed from hand to hand the Golden Nectar Cup!
The enchanting Venus, woman like, sees only the laughing eyes of her inexperienced and venturesome lover, and reveling in the maddening kisses that she receives from his rosy lips, she implores her

THE BEAUTIFUL BOY OF MYRRAH

in the tender accents of gushing affection, to share the pleasures of the chase, for the intoxicating joys of woman's love. With what rapturous delight would she

LOVELY DAUGHTER OF JOVE

have looked upon the REVEALED BEAUTY of the DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES FOR MAY, 1852.

For never were such schemes possessing more intrinsic merit presented to the notice of a discerning public, than those for 'May', and the reader holds his pecuniary position of very little importance, who now pauses a moment before making his selection.

AT LEAST ONE ORDER

to the Far Famed and Truly Fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers, P. M. PYFER & CO., No. 38 Superior-st., Cleveland, Ohio.

Grand Array of Lotteries

FOR MAY, 1852.

Confidence strictly Observed.

23 000	75	13	5	13 5
17 000	78	14	4	14
51 330	75	12	15	55 5
25 000	75	13	8	27 5
20 000	78	14	5	17 5
31 500	66	13	10	27 5
20 180	75	13	5	17 5
22 500	78	13	5	18 7
35 000	78	14	10	35 0
25 000	78	14	8	28 0
18 000	66	12	5	15 0
31 382	75	12	10	37 0
12 000	78	13	5	18 7
15 280	75	14	4	13 0
25 000	78	13	20	65 0
of 24 200	78	13	8	20 0
25 000	78	14	5	17 5
33 000	75	14	10	33 0
of 10 000	78	12	5	19 0
23 500	75	13	5	17 5
40 000	75	11	10	40 0
26 551	75	11	10	40 0

INTERESTING VARIETIES

The army and the great mass of the French people are devoted to the president. The peasantry of France have the same devotion for the name of Napoleon, as the Highlanders of Scotland had for the Stuarts. In every cabin in France you will find a bust or portrait of the Emperor, and besides it the stripes of a sergeant, epaulets of an officer, or the sword of a general, for the officers, generals, and Marshals of France sprang from the peasantry. Napoleon is the hero of the people: the name is to them a talisman.

A lady being asked her opinion about mouschasses, replied, "I always set my face against them."

**NEW GROCERY,
AND PRODUCE STORE.**
We have just opened and are daily receiving a large and fresh lot of Groceries consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell low for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.
We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us a call.
mar10
WILSON & NOURSE.


300 LBS. MAYSVILLE CAR
PET CHAIN,
in store and for sale by
dec4 COLLINGS & WELLS.

Old Port Juice;
" Muscat Wine;
for sale by
an. 23 COLLINGS & WELLS.

WILSON'S HOTEL.
Main-Street, Hodgenville, Kentucky.

The undersigned having opened this
above House, which is has newly furni-
shed, is now prepared to accommodate a
man who patronize him. He also has good
Stables, and trusty and prompt Ostrlers.

SAM. WILSON.

 **ORDERS FOR ALLEN'S NOTICE.**
Fruit Trees received and filled of
the shortest notice.

NOURSE & HACKLEY.


LAND FOR SALE.
 I WILL EXPOSE TO PUBLIC
 sale, on Saturday, the 5th day of
 March, if not previously sold, a
THREE HUNDRED AND
TWENTY ACRES OF LAND
 on the South side of the Beach Fork, four miles
 from Bardston, the Bardston & Green
 River Turnpike Road runs through said land
 There is about one hundred and fifty ac-
 res cleared, and one state of cultivation—
 70 acres well set in clover. Several never fail-
 ing springs on said land.
 Any person wishing to purchase can call on
 Wm. Sutherland, or the agent, who will show the land.
 Payments will be made easy.
SAMUEL P. READ.
 March 5th, 1852. mar17 tes

To all of which I call the attention of dealers
and the public generally.
mar10 5t

HENRY B. SHIELDS.

ED. N. TALBOTT.

JOHN Z. AUD.

TALBOTT & AUD

WOULD respectfully inform their friends
and the public that they have taken the
extensive Blacksmith Establishment lately ex-
tended on by John C. Aud, dec'd, on Broad Street
where all kinds of work in their line, will be
done in the best manner, and on the most ac-
commodating terms.
dec 11—2m

FLOUR—Superfine Flour for sale at \$3.75,
by the barrel by
mar10

WILSON & NOUSE.

Instances are numerous in Kentucky in which the advantages of Life Insurance are illustrated. Call and get a copy of the Annual Report.

SAM'L. CARPENTER Jr.,
Medical Examiner.
Agent.

J. T. McELVANY, M.D., R. S. STROTHER, M. D.
Dec 11, 1851.

OWEN'S HOTEL,
(Late Franklin House.)

CORNER OF SIXTH AND MAIN STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.
W. R. OWEN, Proprietor.

could suffer from those delinquencies to which females alone are subject; one case in particular seemed to be hopeless, having baffled the skill of eminent physicians for many years. One bottle of the above named medicine regulated her health, and she became perfectly healthy.

H. L. MIDD.

N. M. BOOTH has associated with him J. C. BLANCAGNIEL in the Book, Music and Daguerreotype business. For any patronage we will be grateful.

BOOTH & BLANCAGNIEL.
Bardstown, Feb. 11th, 1852.